(c) CCMB scientist demonstrated for the first time that at least one kind of repetitive or Junk DNA (GATA repeats) mark boundaries that functionally divided the genome into autonomous domains. Furthermore, these repeats function as landmark in the genomic landscape to establish communication among genes that need to be regulated in a coordinated manner. A high abundance of such repeats of human Y chromosome and their association with genes may function as switch allowing such genes to be expressed in a coordinated manner. CCMB discoveries have paved the way for unraveling the function of the major constituent of our genome, that is the junk DNA.

Scheme for availability of power in rural areas

†4232. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme to increase the availability of power in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme and the target fixed for increasing the availability of power under the said scheme; and

(c) the total number of phases in which the said target will be achieved and the time-frame fixed for each phase?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) No new scheme other than the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been formulated by the Ministry of Power to increase the availability of power in rural areas of the country.

Filing of patents

†4233. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many scientists in the country undertake research work by means of continuous hard work

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and in the absence of getting the same patented, their efforts simply go waste;

(b) what measures are being adopted by the Government to get the research work patented in view of awareness towards the right to intellectual property; and

(c) the number of patents got registered in the year 2004-05 and 2006 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government has taken many steps to ensure that patentable inventions of Indian scientists engaged in research and development are protected. In addition to creating awareness about patents among scientists, the Government has set up specialized cells/centres in its different departments and agencies which provide technical, financial and legal help to scientists for protecting their inventive work in India and orther countries. Intellectual Property Rights, so generated, are also maintained by these cells/ centres. For example, Patent Facilitating Centre under the Department of Science and Technology extends this help to all educational institutions in the country. Institutions engaged in R&D projects funded by Ministry of Science and Technology are permitted to own patents generated and also retain the benefits and earnings arising out of the patents. The concerned inventors and other persons can get up to one-third of the actual earnings.

It may be noted that many scientists publish their work and get recognition nationally and internationally.

(c) As per the Annual Report of the Indian Patent Office for the year 2004-05, many patent applications were filed in India.

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Filed by Indians	2693	3216	3630
Total applications filed	11466	12613	17466